## Business Notices.

Strolling 'mong the garden blossems. One would hardly dare To select one flower as fairest Where all seem so fairs.

For if one should choose the lily, Might we not suppose One would soon report not having Sought the blushing rose.

"Tis not so though when you're seeking Dentifrice to test.

You will find but one, that's peerloss SOZODONT, the best.

ASK FOR SOZODONT

tyou want a dentifrice—as you prohably de—which we reduct your teeth from decay and render them will object your teeth from decay and render them with the professions which he hers are called upon to display their teeth the mess wit, the nusleal and dramatic. It is especially active with the fair sex a portion of the consumity w

The best regulator of the digestive organs, also best appetizer known, is Angostora Bitters.

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, JULY 12, 1891.

## TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Emperor William reviewed a large body of English volunteer and regular troops at Wimbledon Common. - Members of the Manhattan Athletic Club, of New-York, won several contests and broke one record at the games of the London Athletic Club. === The fends between the young and old sections of the Socialist party in Germany are growing more

Domestic .- Mr. Blaine, in an interview, says he is improving, but will not leave Bar Harber until fall. === President Harrison dispatched a good deal of public business at Cape May. === The 71st Regiment left the State Camp at Peekskill, mking room for the 12th. === The programme for the dedication of the World's Fair has been agreed on. - The conference of the Christian Endeavor Societies at Minneapolis was continued. The Massachusetts Naval Battalien closed its week's practice with the White Squadron at

City and Suburban .- The body of the man who committed suicide by jumping into the sewer was found and identified. === Winners at Morris Park : Judge Morrow, Fremont, Riley, Rey-der-Rey, Ha'penny, Sirocco. ==== Transatlantic steamers took out unusually heavy loads of passengers. Stocks dull but strong, and the final c were small gains; the closing was not weak, in spite of an unfavorable bank statement.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Clear or fair and warmer. Temperature yesterflay: Highest, 80 degrees; lowest, 65; average, 70 5-8.

Persons going out of town for the summer can here the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

The recent death of Sapeck, once King of the Latin Quarter, is the fext for a highly interesting letter from our Paris correspondent to-day. As a general thing, practical jokers should be boiled in oil along with the punsters, but Sapeck's jokes seem to have usually been harmless. The way he with two students called at a fashionable girls' school in the guise of inspectors and put the young ladies through their singing lessons is now a classic. Apparently nature fitted him for a practical joker and a Bohemian, for when he married and settled down for a quiet and respectable life he was soon taken sick and before long died. Though in justice to respectability it ought, perhaps, to be admitted, that possibly his mad life in the Latin Quarter had undermined his constitution.

The hydrophobia season has been unusually backward in the East, but in the West there as been the customary outbreak. In Fort Wayne. Ind., there have been two fatal cases reported, with all the harrowing details by which popular excitement is inevitably produced. The symptoms of the second case were markable. The victim was offered a drink of water, and at once sprang from bed and hid aimself in a neighboring swamp. Aversion to water is the traditional symptom of this dread malady; but in this case there were antagonistic conditions. The water in the cup repelled while the water in the swamp attracted the sick man. The old problem of squaring the circle would be easy in comparison with the task of reconciling this reputed case of hydrophobia with preconceived theories respecting the disease. The hydrophobia scare is probably the commonest form of midsummer madness. It is one of the rarest diseases, probably not one case out of fifty which are talked about being genuine.

"Peace is more assured than it was." Such. according to the dispatch of our London correspondent published to-day, is the popular feeling in England with regard to the outcome of the subject of his desire to avoid war seem to have had a ring of genuine sincerity about of those to whom they were addressed. They Prime Minister of England, is to all intents powerful fleet in the world. Inasmuch as both peace for generations.

of views between the guest and the host tonight cannot fail to prove of benefit, not alone to their respective countries, but also to the world at large.

Citizens of all classes, whether Republicans or Democrats, will be delighted to have the wild rumors and misrepresentations respecting Mr. Blaine's health set at rest by the Secretary himself. In the interview which we print with him this morning, Mr. Blaine declares that he has been suffering chiefly from nervous prostration brought on by overwork; that he is steadily improving, and that he confidently expects to return to Washington a well man in the fall. The Secretary is in admirable spirits, and will live many years yet to confound his enemies and carry to successful completion the important task which he recently so brilliantly inaugu-

THIS CITY THE BATTLE GROUND.

It is exceedingly desirable, and especially in view of the probable nomination of Roswell P. Flower for Governor by the Democrats next fall, that Republicans should consider the significance of the returns in the last two Gubernatorial elections. They tell, as it seems to us, a plain story, the moral of which it greatly behooves the Republican Convention to heed. They show that the Republican vote in this city is much more difficult to get out than is the Republican country vote, while the country vote of the Democracy is just as certain to be poiled in its ordinary strength as if it were under the supervision of a Tammany boss. They show that the New-York City Republican vote in the last two elections for Governor fell below the city vote in the nearest Presidential election by a percentage much greater than that by which the country vote for Governor fell from the country vote for President. They show, on the other hand, that the Democratic falling-off was greater in the country than in the city, but that even in the country it was no more than the Republican. These comparisons are fair. They relate to an election for Governor in one instance in the year after a National contest, and in the other in the same year with such a contest. They are convincing in the lesson they teach that the Republican candidate next fall should be a man who can be relied upon to poll the full strength of his party in the county of New-York.

In 1885, when Mr. Davenport ran against Governor Hill, the Republicans of this city cast 75,364 votes. They had cast for Mr. Blaine They gave the year before 90,093 votes. Davenport only 83.6 per cent of the strength they gave Blaine. The Democrats, however, gave Hill 92.8 per cent of the support they gave Cleveland. They cast 123,603 votes for Hill in 1885, and only 9,554 more than that for Cleveland in 1884. A very different story is told by the returns outside of New-York. They reveal the fact that Davenport's vote fell off from Blaine's and Hill's from Cleveland's in exactly the same ratio. Each candidate for Governor received 87.9 per cent of the full strength polled by his party for its Presidential candidate the year preceding. Although the political result would not have been changed had the city Republicans supported their candidate as heartily as did the city Democrats, Hill's plurality would have been expressed in feeble figures, and the Republican party would have been correspondingly encouraged. figures in 1888 emphasize the lesson we draw from those of the earlier campaign. Miller's vote in the city was only 92.9 per cent of Harrison's, while Hill's exceeded Cleveland's by 3.5 per cent. In the country Miller obtained nearly 98 per cent of the vote cast for Harrison and Hill ran ahead of Cleveland only 1.8 per cent. In other words, the country Republican vote was substantially as strong for the Gubernatorial candidate as was the Democratio vote, but in this city the Republicans could not be brought as the Democrats were to their party standard.

Roswell P. Flower is a person of no attainments, whose candidacy with voters who consider moral and mental qualifications is simply preposterous. He is a portly, good-natured individual, ordinarily sensible and extraordinarily rich. But as a Democratic candidate he is ideal. It doesn't occur to a Democratic Convention to ask what a candidate has done in rendering public service or what may be his mental stature or his moral worth. On the contrary, morals in a Democratic Convention are regarded as not merely superfluous but positively undesirable, and, as every election abundantly proves, when a Democratic Convention has said its say few Democratic voters pretend to a different opinion. Mr. Flower supplies every Democratic requirement. He will "put out" his money among the boys in a way that will insure the enthusiastic confidence of every scamp in Tammany Hall, and the scamps are the only class of Democrats who need to be argued with before they put their tickets in the box. That there are more Republicans in army solid at his back, was only 126 greater. It is deplorable to suppose that a Republican it is clear that he must be one who possesses a

ten miles of the City Hall Park. illustrated article which appears elsewhere in line Brooks is not above criticism; and it was Republican County Committee-the real Republicante means to defeat it. But when they lican leaders of the city-accompanied in most sought to do so by the "confidential" circulacases by their portraits. These men are practical tion of irresponsible slanders, they at once sepapoliticians in the true sense of the word, and rated themselves from the ranks of decent they realize the virtue of organization as an Churchmen of every school of thought. And it essential preliminary to the success of a politi- is a pity that the canons of the Church do not cal party.

WHAT EUROPEAN PEACE MEANS. The military and civic pageants which are accompanying the German Emperor's visit in people welcoming the Emperor as the chief cit- who never learn and never forget.

eign is the maintenance of peace. He began supported by men of all parties. It is rather masters. The life of the book is short, and the with a series of well-turned compliments to his the recognition of the fact that pre-eminent art of the novelist transitory in its charm and royal grandmother, to the English nation and genius and leadership are to be no longer pro- influence. If it be the best art, it ought to be he was enjoying, and ended with magnifying is needed in a modern American Bishop than the blessings of peace. He he ged himself to the possession of a complete Episcopal trousmaintain and strengthen the good relations existing between Germany and other nations, and to unite with them in common labors for promoting pacific progress, friendly intercourse and the advancement of civilization. The solution of great social problems, which in his judgment was the most prominent duty of the times, could only be undertaken while the reign of peace should endure, and likewise the confidence essential to the development of science, art and trade was wholly dependent upon the ability of the great States to avert the outbreak of war. These were virtuous sentiments, somewhat grandiloquently expressed, but eminently adapted to the occasion and the audience. was a fitting reply from the head of a great industrial Empire to the greetings of a commercial nation which profits more largely than any other by the continuance of the world's

An Imperial speech on a state occasion is one thing, and royal policy is another. The Emperor asserts at Guildhall that his supreme aim in directing the destinies of Germany and the Continent is the maintenance of peace. If he were to act in a practical way upon that policy so estentationally proclaimed, he would return to Berlin with a resolve to decrease the military armaments of Germany. Action in that direction would be more eloquent and effective than anything he could say at home or abroad. If Italy and has the moral support of England, present. were to set the example of partial disarmament, it would be a long step toward the goal of universal peace. When Germany increased its armaments all the other Continental States were alarmed and strengthened their military preparations. The danger of the outbreak of war was intensified by all these demonstrations of rampant militarism. A movement in the direction of disarmament would be imitated as quickly, for the burdens of war taxation are felt everywhere on the Continent. Such a policy would have, moreover, the merit of originality. The young Emperor, when he maintains preparations for campaigning on a large scale and listens to the cuckoo song of peace raised by a circle of European camps, is merely following out the policy of the great Chancellor whom he has chosen to dismiss from his service. Disarmament would be a new departure. It would be a genuine peace policy.

STREET EXCAPATIONS. The social theory that "everybody is out of town" leaves undisturbed the actual fact that about a million and a half persons are still in town. In behalf of these we remonstrate against the manner in which most of the work upon our thoroughfares is now being done. The streets are in a state of unprecedented disruption. I'rom almost every corner an excavation is in view. The greater part of this work is private, in the sense that the community does not directly order and pay for it, but it is all public in the sense that it has to do with public property and is an annoyance to every citizen. Such operations, however necessary, are always a source of inconvenience, but they can be so conducted as to minimize the nuisance and give no just cause of complaint. That is not the way in which the enterprises now going forward are managed.

The city is pervaded by that compound and nauseating stench which always afflicts us whenever and wherever our saturated soil is turned This odor is not only offensive, but it is up. also indicative of conditions which foster malaria and fever. The various undertakings which subject the community to discomfort and danger of this sort ought, in common decency and fairness, to be prosecuted with the utmost energy and expedition, especially in consideration of the fact that they are going on in midsummer. If there is a lack of conscience and public spirit on the part of individuals, the public authorities are bound to provide the necessary stimulus. But in spite of every obligation to zeal and activity the work proceeds slowly and listlessly, as if time were no object, and the commen welfare of no account. The worst consequences of such dilatory performances have been averted by the unusually cool weather of the last few weeks, but we may expect a blistering temperature any day, and it is certain that the state of the streets would increase the mortality which always accompanies and follows a period of fervid heat. A good motto for the time is "push things."

THE CONFIRMATION OF PHILLIPS BROOKS The report that a majority of the Protestant Episcopal Bishops have given their consent to this State than there are Democrats is still a the election of the Rev. Phillips Brooks as fair question for debate. Harrison's vote in | Bishop of Massachusetts may be premature, 1888 was 650,338. Hill's, with the liquor but there is not much doubt that it is substantially true. To assume otherwise would be to insult the intelligence and good sense of the cannot be found whose name and fame will Bishops, and to fasten upon them a character bring out the intelligence and public spirit of for blind, stupid and malicious partisanship the State against a "boodle" candidate. But which every one will be glad to know they do not deserve. The opposition to Dr. Brooks, popularity of his own in New-York City. The however, has had one good effect; it has shown voters to be attracted to their duty live within to what depths of meanness and cowardice some "Churchment' are willing to descend in order In connection with this general subject we to destroy a man who does not pronounce their would call our readers' special attention to an shibboleth. As we have frequently said, Philthis issue of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE. It con- the right, if not the duty, of any Churchmen tains sketches of many of the members of the who thought his election unwise to use every provide for the trial of such men for "conduct

unbecoming Churchmen and gentlemen." But it is pleasanter to leave these men in the pillory where they have placed themselves, and consider for a moment what The election of England are tributes paid to a nation rather | Phillips Brooks means to the Church and the than incense offered to an Emperor. Royal community. The deep interest which the sechospitality at Windsor was essentially a family ular papers have taken in the matter has inaffair. The Emperor holds the highest rank | deed been urged as one of the counts in the inamong the large company of the Queen's grand- dictment against the distinguished preacher. sons, and it was natural for her to desire to thus completely ignoring one of the qualificarender his visit memorable by unwonted state- tions of a Bishop mentioned by the Apostle liness of ceremonial. The fetes and state balls | Paul, that "he must have good testimony from at Marlborough House have also been royal them that are without." In this case, as in functions which the Queen's family and all the many others, however, the secular papers saw princely and aristocratic relations by marriage the facts more clearly than the ecclesiastics, have attended in full force. There has been a They held no brief on either side of the queslittle, good, bad and indifferent, in order to im- by honoring one of the greatest men it has ever

to the ancient municipality, whose hospitality scribed in the Church, and that something more more lasting. seau and an intimate acquaintance with the trivialities and puccilities of ritual. Phillips In the accounts of scores of ingenious inventions Brooks has for many years occupied the position of a leader of men, with an influence reaching far outside of his own communion. He is one of the great preachers of righteousness of this generation, who has made full proof of his ministry, not by unfolding to public gaze his the knowledge that we have given a new invenancient commission from the Apostles, but by tion wider notice than it would otherwise have reaching the hearts of men with the message obtained. Nor are instances wanting where ideas of God's holiness, love and goodness. There made public by us have been taken up and put may be some doubt whether such a man should to further practical use. Thus we gave an ac be congratulated on his election to an office of count of a travelling liquor-store in Iowa drawn official dignity; but there is no manner of doubt by two teams of horses. Three months later we that the Church is to be congratulated on his read in a New-Zealand newspaper that a travelling acceptance of that office. For it will immeasfluence, but in numbers, and put it in relations the Iowa liquor-store. Again, we of sympathy and fellowship with a phase of horse-thief, who was proof against the most modern thought and culture to which mere ec- active vigilance committee, owing to the fact clesiasticism appeals in vain. For many years that he breathed through a silver tube connectpast the Episcopal Church has been standing in ing with his windpipe below the rope zone, and doubt at the parting of the ways, hesitating yesterday full accounts were published in sevwhether to retrace its steps back to the outworn eral papers of the death, from natural causes, of ideals of mediaevalism, or to cast its lot with a Tennessee horse-thief who recently fitted himthe practical and progressive religious life of self with a similar apparatus, to the dismay of the present. The election of Dr. Brooks is by no means the only indication that it is striving to adjust itself to the thoughts and needs of its time; but it is an event that will most effectually prove to the public that its reverence for the past need not necessarily prevent has entered into a coalition with Austria and it from seeing its duty and responsibility to the had been stolen out of his mouth and carried

### NOVELS NEW AND OLD.

A good many years have passed since a popular novelist challenged comparison between the old and new schools of fiction, and broadly intimated that novel-writing had become a finer art in our day than it was with Thackeray Dickens, George Eliot and Hawthorne. Oldtime readers, who had not ceased to thumb "The Newcomes," and to seek for recreation and restfulness in "The Old Curiosity-Shop" and "The Tale of Two Cities," were startled to find that the confidential attitude of Thackeray and the mannerisms of Dickens were re garded by leaders of the new school as equally unendurable with the prolixity of Richardson and the coarseness of Fielding; and even those who were in closest sympathy with the work of living authors were somewhat abashed by the consciousness of their own genius revealed by the founders of the new art of fiction. The old school could not take part in the con troversy. The benignant ghosts of the library shelves were mute. Their work was done. The new and not over-modest generation of novel ists had the field to themselves, and they have been working in it with renewed arder and industry for many years. Of the making of novels there is now literally no end. There are more of them published in a week than there were in a year when Thackeray and Dickens were at work. Whether or not fiction be a finer art than it was when the ghosts of the library were living brains and hearts instinct with the intelligence, aspirations, human interests and moral purpose of their times, it is enormously productive and supplies abundant occupation for leisure hours and jaded lives.

Old-time readers who have sought to keep abreast with the development of fiction, mindful of the fact that living authors must always be the channels of communication of the freshest thought and deepest feeling of the times, have observed that the new school lacks unity of direction, and is divided into groups differ ing essentially in manner and motive. Despite the loudly proclaimed canon that dire catastrophes and moving accidents are excluded by the superior refinement of the new art, they have and run around the block at a fast gait. Others perceived that one division of living authors delights in complexity of plot and old-fashioned realism of narrative. Remembering that mannerisms were also deprecated as peculiarly offensive to enlightened taste, they have been surprised to find constant exaggerations of Dickens's methods in current literary workmanship. Thackeray's confidential attitude is not reproduced, for that is something inimitable; but notwithstanding the arrogant claims based upon the originality and superiority of the new school the best fiction of the day bears the stamp of Hawthorne's methods, and deals largely with George Eliot's intricate analysis of motives and minute dissection of character. The new fiction is not without its fine qualities and original processes; its pages gleam with bright humor and animated dialogue; its characters belong to the living, breathing world and are intensely human; and while there is more of talk and posturing than of dramatic action, it is enlivened with much agreeable and sometimes significan by-play of incident. It serves the purpose of pre-eminently the life of the day-and is admires him. As an Assistant Secretary of the charmed by novelty of subject and freshness State Senate at Albany for two years, and later of style. All these concessions will readily be as Disbursing Clerk of the House of Representamade; but old-fashioned readers find it difficult tives at Washington, and as treasurer of the last to convince themselves that the new fiction will Republican Congressional Committee, he has bebe a permanent source of intellectual enjoy-

Surely it is not too much to assume that the crucial test of the art of fiction is its capacity, not for offering momentary entertainment, but the next three months will take him all over for making an enduring impression on modern New-York, and it is with pleasure that we comlife and thought. The first flash of a new pub- mend him to Republicans everywhere. We are leation passes quickly; will the light continue confident that the result of his labors will be the to burn? Will the novels of the day, written establishment of many clubs and the awakening of to amuse capricious readers, or to inform their great public interest in the success of the ticket intelligence or in rare instances to quicken their shortly to be presented by his party. imagination, possess the greatest charm of Thackeray, Dickens, Eliot and Hawthorne-the element of restfulness? Will the same generation read them twice, and return to them in its later years for inspiration and tranquil intellectual enjoyment? These are questions which old-time readers of the earlier masters of English fiction are asking in the quiet and retirement of their libraries. The labor of keeping up with the prolific industry of the new school is arduous, and there is a continnous strain produced by melodramatic effects. dialogue that is often vapid and action that is Italy considerably more than one-sixth. The forced and artificial. They find themselves Italian contingent is probably open to large obwondering whether anybody ever reads the new jections; and among the Austrians, Hungarians, novels a second time-whether they are not Poles and Bohemians, who together compose an written, like the newspapers, for the day only, army 85,726 strong, there are unquestionably

Certainly the new books are not quoted very much; nothing passes from their pages into the current talk of the time; and the characters revealed in their pages are not familiar figures in every-day conversation. This was not so when Thackeray and Dickens were at work. the German Emperor's visit. His assurances on grand dress-parade of all the royalties, big and tion, but simply reminded the Church that The impression made by their work was deeper. The popular catalogue of notifile char press the sovereign with the dignity and im- produced it would immeasurably strengthen it- acters of fiction was immediately enlarged. The them, which carried conviction into the hearts portance of his troop of English relatives. The self in the community, and prove that it pos- list of stock quotations was instantly replenpomp and glory of the Guildhall reception and sessed that spirit of catholicity on which it so ished. These were unerring signs that the are important, moreover, in view of the fact the storm of cheering and tumultuous enthusi- vaunts itself. In discharging that duty-for books would be read and re-read and become a that the Emperor is the absolute master of the asm sweeping over throngs of spectators in Londouty it was—the secular press honored itself permanent source of restful enjoyment. From most powerful army on the face of the globe. don town are national demonstrations. The even more than it complimented the Bishop- the novels of the new school quotations are in-To-day he visits Hatfield, and will spend the official greeting of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen elect of Massachusetts. And it has certainly frequent. The mercurial public, to use a coarse night under the roof of Lord Salisbury, who, as and Commons was the voice of the English no apology to make to ecclesiastical Bourbons phrase, does not seem to "catch on" to the

COMPULSORY GYMNASTICS.

We lay no claim to mechanical knowledge which have first seen the light in these columns, we have but described the work of others. This has been a labor of love, and whether we have been explaining a cow-milker, a cat-frightener, a burgiar-catcher, a luncheon-distributor or a rooster-calmer, we have felt amply repaid by started there, the idea clearly coming from publicity to the ingenious plan of an Arizona local lynchers. Sometimes, too, the range of in increased, as in the case of the Michigan man's plan for securing false teeth with a stout chain, so that they could not be swallowed. Last week a man went to sleep in a chair at Tuckahoe, and when he awoke he found that his false teeth away. The simple appliance of our Michigan friend will alike prevent facial burglary and inadvertent deglutition. But what we started to say is that, though

utterly without practical knowledge of mechanics, ideas sometimes occur to us which we gladly give to the public, in the hope that an inventor possess ing a personal and familiar acquaintance with crews may take them up and carry them to a material and tangible success! Thus, a day or two ago we printed a paragraph from "The London Lancet," describing an interesting device for expanding the lungs and warding off consumption. Around the chest is placed a small belt or cord, the ends of which enter a little metal oox, the size and shape of a watch-case, which ontains take-up mechanism. flates his lungs to the fullest capacity, stretching The mechanism then gradually out the belt. takes up the slack till, at the end of two or three, or five minutes, as desired, the belt becomes tight enough to be uncomfortable, and the wearer naturally again expands his chest to the fullest capacity once more to stretch out the belt and obtain relief. This goes on all day, and will soon greatly enlarge the lung capacity and increase be circumference of the chest.

Now it occurs to us that in this may lie a hint for an appliance which shall do away with all gymnastic apparatus and build up a race of giants. For instance, there is no more healthgiving exercise than that of jumping up and cracking the heels together twice before coming lown. In newspaper reports of extremely old nen, those that range above a hundred, we are almost invariably informed that the subject can jump up and crack his heels together twice. Now we suggest to the practical inventors of the country that they go to work and perfect a device of some sort to be applied to some part of the oody-we leave them the widest possible range in everything-which at the end of each five minutes shall cause the wearer to experience great discomfort till he shall have jumped up and cracked his heels together twice. The task should be an easy one to a practical man acquainted with thumbscrews, and at home with ratchet-wheels. There should be, too, something which every man could wear which would cause him to rise up every half-hour and turn a hand-spring. Another should every fifteen minutes give him an uncontrollable desire to seize a pair of Indian clubs and swing them vigorously. Four times a day another and run around the block at a fast gait. Others can be devised as they are suggested by experience.

And the precious child put his hands in his pockets and warted himself down the street, whistling "Annie Rooney."

We call on our successful inventors, whom we have so long befriended, to bestir themselves. A land which has produced the rapid-luncheon machines, recently described in these columns, or the system for piping fresh air from the country player on the races, instead of 32,000 francs. to the city, spoken of longer ago, ought not to; and we believe will not, falter at a simple device for making every person take exercise at regular intervals.

An enormous cavern has been discovered in Oregon. It will probably be explored and made accessible in time to be advertised as a retreat for Demograts who may prefer the mountains to Sait River in 1892.

Mr. Edward C. O'Brien; whose services have been secured by the Republican League of New-York to organize league clubs throughout the State, is pre-eminently the right man in the right place. By his extensive political experience and acquaintance he can do the work laid out for him quickly and effectually. Mr. O'Brien's home is at entertaining a great public that loves life-and Plattsburg, where everybody knows, likes and come known and thoroughly trusted by the prominent members of his party in official life throughout the State, and indeed throughout the country. Mr. O'Erien is a young man, with more than a young man's energy and zeal. His work during

> If Oneen Victoria really revised the German Emperor's speech she has won another title to The fact that the customary afflatus of the young War Lord was conspicuously missing tends to confirm the report that his august grandmother insisted on being his editor.

> Last year's immigration, though heavy, was smaller than that of several earlier years. Nor does its general character excite any particular apprehension. Of the total number of immigrants, 405,664 Germany supplied nearly one-fifth and many who, under a proper consular inspection, would not have been admitted.

> Another case of arson in Brooklyn suggests the thought that young Miller may have been let off too easily. The light penalty inflicted on him was not calculated to impress other miscreants with the danger o' imitating his example.

been significantly illustrated in the course of the Howell's may decide to introduce some very n are under full headway at various points, though it is not these which we have in mind. We refer, rather, to the various meetings of educators which have been held. The American Institute of Instruction has been in session at Bethlehem, N. H.; the New-York State Teachers' Association has held characters and dialogue. It reads, and then its annual meeting at Saratoga; and the Uniand purposes the virtual master of the most | Izen of a nation with which they have been at | The simple fact is, the elevation of Phillips | quickly forgets what it has read; and there is | versity Convocation took place in the Senate Brooks to the episcopate marks a new and im- no promise of a return to the book, even though Chamber at Albany on Wednesday, Thursday and of the two men bonestly desire above everything else to maintain peace, the interchange demonstration of national amity was a declara
The reply made to this really significant portant epoch in the history of the Episcopal it may be the best work of one of the versatile Friday. The practical character of the topics dismatter thing else to maintain peace, the interchange demonstration of national amity was a declara
Church. It is not the triumph of a party; for leaders of the new school, whose art has been consecuted at these gatherings is noticeable. The most

tion that the Emperor's supreme aim as a sover- | the Bishop-elect belongs to no party, and was proclaimed to be superior to that of the old | important of the meetings was the University the Board of Regents, presided with his customary grace and tact. The topics treated took a wid range-from athletics to university extension-and in all respects the Convocation was a pronounced success. The interest in the subject of education which these conferences suggest is a most auspicious omen, especially when viewed in connection with the large bequests to colleges which have been made within the last year.

> Residents of the pleasant and rapidly growing village of Flatbush are to be congratulated that they are soon to have the benefits of free letter delivery, as the Flatbush postoffice is on the point of being made a station of the Brooklyn postal system. This accession of city conveniences will not improbably give a new impetus to the scheme of annexation to Brooklyn which was agitated a year or two ago. Like Barkis, Brooklyn is willin'

### PEESONAL.

The will of the late Dr. Henry Schleimann was opened in Athens a few days ago. The two oldest children of the explorer's divorced wife now living with their mother in St. Petersburg receive each 1,000,000 francs. Madame Sophie Schliemann-Kos romenos, the second wife, receives also 1,000,000 francs and the three beautiful houses owned by Schlie mann in the Greek capital. Two of these houses contain valuable art treasures, while the third in-cludes the Schliemann Museum. The two children of his second marriage also inherit each 1,000,000 france from their father. A mansoleum for the Schliemann family is being built at present in the beautiful ceme-tery hear Athens.

Mrs. Flora Hill Barton, of Mancehster, N. H., will present to New-Hampshire a portrait of her father, Edson Hill, who was Treasurer of that State from 1850 to 1863.

William W. Whetldon, of Concord, Mass., has added to the Old South Meeting-House collection a piece of the old North Bridge at Concord, on which was fired the first shot of the American Revolution; a piece of the frigate Constitution, and a brick taken from the wall of Libby Prison.

Professor R. L. Perkins, of Bosten, is the owner of a copy of Horace that was printed in 1576. It has an index to every word.

Readers of The Tribune will remember a paragraph which first appeared in this column regarding an in cident of Mr. H. M. Stanley's lecture in Scranton when Mr. E. E. Hendrick, of Carbondale, asked the explorer why his dying men in "Starvation Camp" did not fish since they were so near the water, to which Stanley replied, "Why, I don't believe any one thought of it! The paragraph was copied by journals all over the world, and Mr. Hendrick received many letters asking as to its truth. A few days ago he received his fire light on the subject in the following letter: Pafuin, West Africa, Bailundu

via Lisbon and Benguella.

American Mission, April 3, 1891.

Mr. B. E. Hendrick, American Mission, April 3, 1891.

Mr. E. E. Hendrick,

Carbondale, Penn., U. S. A.

Dear Sir: I enclose a paragraph taken from "The Interior." What I may say may help both you and Mr. Stanley. If the part of Africa where Mr. Stanley faced starvation is like this part where I am, the point of this clipping has no force. There are plonty of fish in our rivers here, but many of them are poisonous and the very best of them are poor eating. The natives seldom eat fish. Very likely Mr. Stanley knew nothing of this, but there is every chance that his followers did. I mean by followers the natives. There are lots of Yankees here. I was born in Hartford, Conn., but we would never go to the river for fish. A year and two years ago this mission was suffering for food—living mainly on mush, and that three times a day.

The chances are that the fish where Mr. Stanley was were not good and the natives knew it and therefore said nothing. I hope this may clear the passage to which you refer.

Yours very truly,

Missionary of the American Board in Bailundu, West

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Central New-England and Western Railroad issues a handsome illustrated pamphlet, entitled "From the Hudson to the Connecticut," in which some exceedingly beautiful bits of country are pleasantly described. A list of hotels and boarding-houses is given, and other facts useful to the summer tourist are noted.

His Name Was William .- "What is your name, my little man!"
"Willio when I'm good an' William when I got licked." How old are you!"

"Ask maw."
"Where do you live!"
"To home."
"You look like a bright boy!"
"Tell ye, mister, I'm 'way out e' sight; an' don't you get it."

"Don't you think that so bright a boy as you are ought to be more mannerly !" "Say, looky here, I'm in it, I am, an' I al'nt goin' to let no old duffer pump me on private matters-by,

The kind old gentleman happened to be his uncle, just returning from a long residence abroad, and when Willie got home that night his name was William.—(Detroit Free Press.

According to the "Figure" of Paris; an official of the totalisator recently paid 36,000 francs to a lucky

was the man's asionishment to receive the 4,000 francs on the following day from-ex-King Milan of Servia, the fortunate winner. A Surprise.-Widower (to his little daughter, aged

ten)—Dora, do you know that Susanne, our housekeeper, is going to be married?

Dora-oh, I'm so glad we are geiting rid of the old pellean. Won't it be jolly! But who is going to pelican. Won't it be joily? But who is marry her? Father-Well, I am.-(Mainzer Tageblatt.

Captain S. S. Hansen, of the Danish steamer Lolland, has received a beautiful gold watch, with the donor's portrait and dedication, from the Emperor of Germany as a reward for his bravery in rescuing the crew of the steamer Helmat. The Emperor also gave a field-glass to the pilot, J. P. Jensen, and 1,000 marks

How wondrons are the changes since twenty years ago.
When siris wore woollen dresses And boys wore pants of tow,
And sinces were made of cowhide And socks of homespun wool,
And children did a half day's work Before they went to school.

The people rode to meeting
In steds instead of sleighs,
And wagons rode as easy
As buggles nowndays.
And oxen answered well for teams,
Tho now they'd be too slow.
For people lived not half so fast
Some twenty years ago. Oh well do I remember

The Wilson patent stove,
That father bought and paid for
In cloth the girls had wove
And all the neighbors wondered.
How we got the thing to go.
They said twould burst and kill us all
Some twenty years ago.

The girls took music lessons
Upon the spinning wheel
And gractised late and early
At spindle switts and reel.
The boys would ride the horse to mill A dozen miles or so, And hurry off before 'twas day,

some twenty years ago

Yes, everything has altered so
I cannot tell the cause,
For men are always tampering
With nature's wondrous laws.
And what on earth we're coming to,
Does anybedy know!
For everything has changed so much
Since twenty years ago.

—(John

changed so much -Clohn Doe.

Herr Councillor Fersler, who owns five newspapers: "National Tidende," "Dagens Nyheder," "Aftenposten," "Dags-telegrafen" and "Dag-bladet." With the exception of "Berlingske Tidende" and "Avisen," Herr Fersier controls every Conservative paper in the Danish capital.

One of the most influential men in Copenhagen to

The Old Beau (rocking little Anna on his knee for Aunt Susan's sake).—I suppose that is what you like, Anna ? Anna—Yes, it's very nice. But I rode on a real donkey in the park yesterday—I mean one with four legs, you know.—(Texas Siftings.

The new povel of Mr. Howells, "An Imperative Duty," which begins this month in "Harper," ready roused the ire of that sturdy Irish Catholic journal "The Boston Pilot." which doesn't like his reatment of the Irish in it. "The Pilot" should con-The general interest in educational matters has tain liself, however, till the story is finished. Mr. past week. Summer schools by the dozen almost Irishinen before he gets through. You can't tell about these realists.

A Friendly Call.—Talking of absent-minded people, there are not many who can surpass Mrs. B. She made a call on a family, living on a certain street, and was received with much cordinate. At supper she mentioned the fact to her husband.

"How did you find them!" he inquired.

"Why, easily; they live where they always did."

"Oh, no; they have moved into another part of the city, and the people living in their old house are strangers here."

"I never noticed any difference, and I don't believe ney did," said Mrs. B. smartly, and Mr. B. let the natter drop without further comment.—(Detroit Present)